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CABLE ACROSS PACIFIC OCEAN.

Private Enterprise Will Begin Its Construction Without Delay.

TO PREVENT ENGLISH CONTROL.

France, Russia, Japan and United States Interested—Hawaii Will Be Asked to Aid—International Action Against England Building the Cable.

WASHINGTON, Mar. 9.—The failure of Congress to provide for the preliminary work of laying a cable between San Francisco and Honolulu has revived projects of establishing that line by private enterprise more or less aided by the Hawaiian and other government. It is stated in diplomatic circles that France has notified Hawaii not to be too quick in closing negotiations with England for a cable from Honolulu to Vancouver. France has suggested that French interests would be better subserved by having cable connection in the United States than by a route England would control. France desires cable communication with Tahiti and her other Pacific possessions. It is suggested that France will lay a cable from New Caledonia to Honolulu, a distance of 3000 miles. Russia also has direct interests in the cable because her communication with the Western hemisphere is now via London or Paris, and the necessity of sending official messages through London has long irritated and annoyed the Russian Government. Russia now has a cable from Vladivostok to Japan.

Japan is also interested in cable communication with Hawaii on account of the large number of Japanese located on those islands. These two countries might join in laying the cable between Japan and Hawaii, and Russia, at least would prefer that communication be had through the United States rather than through the British Possessions.

There has been some talk of a number of rich Japanese merchants taking an interest in the cable, but this cannot be verified. Indeed, as will be seen from the statements of Mr. K. Matsui, First Secretary of the Japanese Legation, there is no certainty of this. Mr. Matsui said to the Examiner correspondent:

"Such an idea has been considered for the past five or six years, but nothing definite has ever been formulated. I do not believe the statements that wealthy Japanese capitalists are interested at present in such company. Neither do I believe that Minister Kurino has had any communication with the Secretary of State on the subject. All the statements published regarding the approaching completion of preliminary work in this regard are something new to me, and I cannot believe there is much in them."

There are a number of Americans also interested in establishing cable communication with Hawaii, among whom are Admiral John Irwin, U. S. N., General Royce and President A. J. Dole of the Bank of California, and other officials of that institution, John D. Spreckels and Hermann Oelrichs. Just what will be the outcome of this effort is uncertain at this time. So far as can be learned here, no definite steps have been taken.

Minister Thurston said to the Examiner correspondent tonight: "I know only in a general way of efforts on the part of private individuals to establish a cable between the United States and Hawaii. The Hawaiian Government will look with favor upon any proposition for cable communication with the world. What we want first is a cable, preferably in connection with the United States, because our business interests lie that way, but, at any rate, a cable. Any proposition looking to this end will receive the aid of the Hawaiian Government to the extent of its ability, meaning by that its financial ability and the recognition of treaty obligations."

SAN FRANCISCO, March 10.—General W. H. Dimond, one of the nineteen incorporators of the Pacific cable, is of the belief that it will be speedily built. In an interview, last night, he said:

"I have not been myself trying to get the charter from the National Government—that is, I have not been doing the active work that some of the other incorporators have. This has been in charge mainly of Admiral Irwin at Washington. The bill for the charter passed the Senate, and would have passed the House if it had not been understood that President Cleveland was not exactly favorable to it. I have no doubt it would be passed by the next Congress."

However, the object now is, as the dispatch from Washington states, to go ahead and build the cable under a State charter. We have received liberal encouragement from Japan, Russia and France in offers of subsidies and extensive patronage. Japan has been the most liberal of all. That country is very much interested in it, and has offered to give a very liberal

annual subsidy for a number of years in its aid.

I am not in a position to state the amount in figures that Japan will give, but it is unusually liberal. Russia has also agreed to stand by the cable in a liberal guaranty of patronage. France has offered to do the same.

Altogether, the project is in a very favorable shape. I believe actual work will begin on the cable within a year, and may be less; and I may say that I believe it will be completed in a year from the time it is begun. There is abundant means behind it, and there is no reason why it should be delayed. There are a lot of able men, financially speaking, behind it. They reside in California, Oregon, Washington and the East and San Francisco.

The distance from here to Japan, via Honolulu, is about 4,500 miles, 1,400 to Honolulu, and approximately 2,400 beyond. I do not know whether Yokohama would be the end of it in Japan, or whether it would be another city there, as that is not yet settled.

The cost of the cable clear through would be about \$6,000,000. I think that sum will be ample to complete it, and, as I said, the project is in such shape now that I think there is no doubt about the money to build it.

The outlook is much better now for California than it has been for a long while, and with the San Joaquin Valley road, the Trans-Pacific cable and the Nicaragua canal ahead of us, and in as good condition as they are, we shall see better times.

Speaking for the cable, I am convinced it would do great things for us, and with Japan, Russia and France willing to stand by us, combined with other things that are favorable, I believe it will go through soon. The offers of Japan are, as I have said, especially liberal, and Russia and France have also informed us that they will be liberal."

THE WAHLBURG RELEASED.

The San Diego Collector Gives Up the Suspected Schooner.

The schooner Wahlburg, which was suspected of taking a load of contraband arms to Hawaii and which was seized a short time ago by the Collector at San Diego for alleged violations of the maritime laws, has been released, and Captain Martin is in happy possession of his \$1750 craft, says the San Francisco Call of March 12th.

Attorney E. P. Cole of this city, in whose hands Martin placed his case, declared that there was no ground for the seizure, notified the San Diego Collector that he would be sued for damages if he did not release the vessel and argued the law of the case by mail with the Government official of the southern port. The result was that on Saturday the schooner was released and Captain Martin took possession on reaching there yesterday. That appears to end the Wahlburg episode as far as the courts are concerned.

MARTIAL LAW IS OVER.

President Dole Expresses Appreciation of Services Rendered.

Elsewhere in this issue will be found the proclamation of President Dole formally suspending martial law; also special orders No. 23, expressing appreciation of services rendered by supporters of the Government in suppressing the late insurrection.

At 10 o'clock yesterday morning the Military Commission met and under issued orders was dismissed. The Commission was in session a total of thirty-five days.

Ives and Schaeffer Coming.

In a letter received from Colonel Macfarlane yesterday it is stated that Ives and Schaeffer, the billiard players, are expected to sail for Honolulu in about three weeks. They are now giving exhibitions in San Francisco and after completing their engagement will come to this country for a few weeks rest. A trip to the volcano will be included in their tour and undoubtedly arrangements will be made for an exhibition.

Boom for Baseball.

The Baseball Association will hold a meeting some evening this week, at which it is thought arrangements will be made to give baseball a hearty boom. S. A. Gunst, of San Francisco, an experienced baseball manager, is now in the city and will make a proposition to the association to take charge of the respective clubs. Some of the members of the association are favorable to such a move.

LAWLESS INTENT ACT PASSED.

Not One Dissenting Vote in the Councils.

SESSION HELD LAST EVENING.

Calendar Cleared of Bills—Chinese Immigration Amendment Carried—Also Act Relating to Punishment of Seditious Offenses—Report on Employees.

The Advisory Councils met last evening in the councils chamber. Three Acts were passed, including the much-discussed lawless intentions measure. The Judiciary Committee reported favorably on the Act relating to seditious offenses.

No resolutions or petitions being offered, the Councils proceeded to the consideration of unfinished business. The Act providing for an amendment to the Chinese immigration law passed the third reading by an unanimous vote.

The Act relating to seditious offenses was read the second time, after being amended according to the suggestions of the Judiciary Committee. This amendment provided for the substitution of the word "may" in the phrase, "the judge or magistrate trying the case shall suspend the publication of such newspaper," etc. Under suspension of the rules the Act passed its third reading.

The Act relating to persons having lawless intentions was brought up and considered section by section. On the first section President Dole moved an amendment striking out the words "or to private rights of life, liberty or property," and adding the word "or" before the words "the established system of government." President Dole spoke of the opposition to the law. He was glad for the opportunity of public discussion, as it was the desire to obtain public opinion on all laws. The objections brought out in the newspapers were vague and no good reason had been given against the passage of the law. The events of the past few months had shown the necessity of such an Act. It was not difficult at law-abiding citizens and could in no way embarrass the general public in free action and discussion. Few citizens had knowledge of the law already on the statute books against lawless intentions and which was in constant use today, regarding those accused of intent of committing offenses against the private rights of life to furnish heavy bonds to keep the peace, or on failure to do so to be imprisoned. This was a vague law to a certain extent, but no abuse has been made of it to the present time. This law was the desire of persons while the one suggested is to protect society. Mr. Smith, after remarks upon the advisability of passing the measure seconded the motion for the adoption of the first section.

Mr. Castle asked if the law could not apply to embroglios resulting from intoxication.

President Dole said he did not see how the bill could be construed to bring a disturber of the public peace within its power. The lawless or treasonable intent was the point to be reached.

In Section 2 the words "or to private rights of life, etc." were stricken out and the section passed as amended. The remaining sections passed without amendment.

On the motion to pass the third reading Mr. Ena asked if it was not without property, would the Government be obliged to pay his expenses? He held that if a person wanted to get out of the country he might commit a lawless act in order to have his fare paid.

Dr. Wood was not entirely satisfied that the act was necessary. One man could not put the system of government in jeopardy. People at large felt that the act was arbitrary and he felt it should go over to the representatives elected by the people.

The Attorney General said experience of the past eighteen months had shown the difficulty of obtaining proof in conspiracy. Men had been arrested whose treasonable intent was well established, but it was impossible to obtain the testimony which would convict them under the law. The measure had numerous safeguards about it and no well meaning persons need fear. Minister Damon said he had opposed every law and every order bordering on this one, but he must confess that the community had been brought face to face with conditions which showed that much must be taken in conducting the affairs of the country. He did not believe his colleagues would introduce such an act without the necessity was paramount. He advocated the bill because the country is face to face with facts which cannot be cast aside. Public opinion on the whole bore out the necessity of passing the measure.

Mr. Hatch said that behind one man against whom anything tangible could be brought there were twenty against whom nothing could be